



# Texas-Oklahoma Passenger Rail Study

## TOPRS Stakeholder Workshop #1

February 2013

# Agenda

- Your role
- TOPRS overview
- Initial demand and corridor assessment
- Roundtable discussion: goals and concerns

# YOUR ROLE



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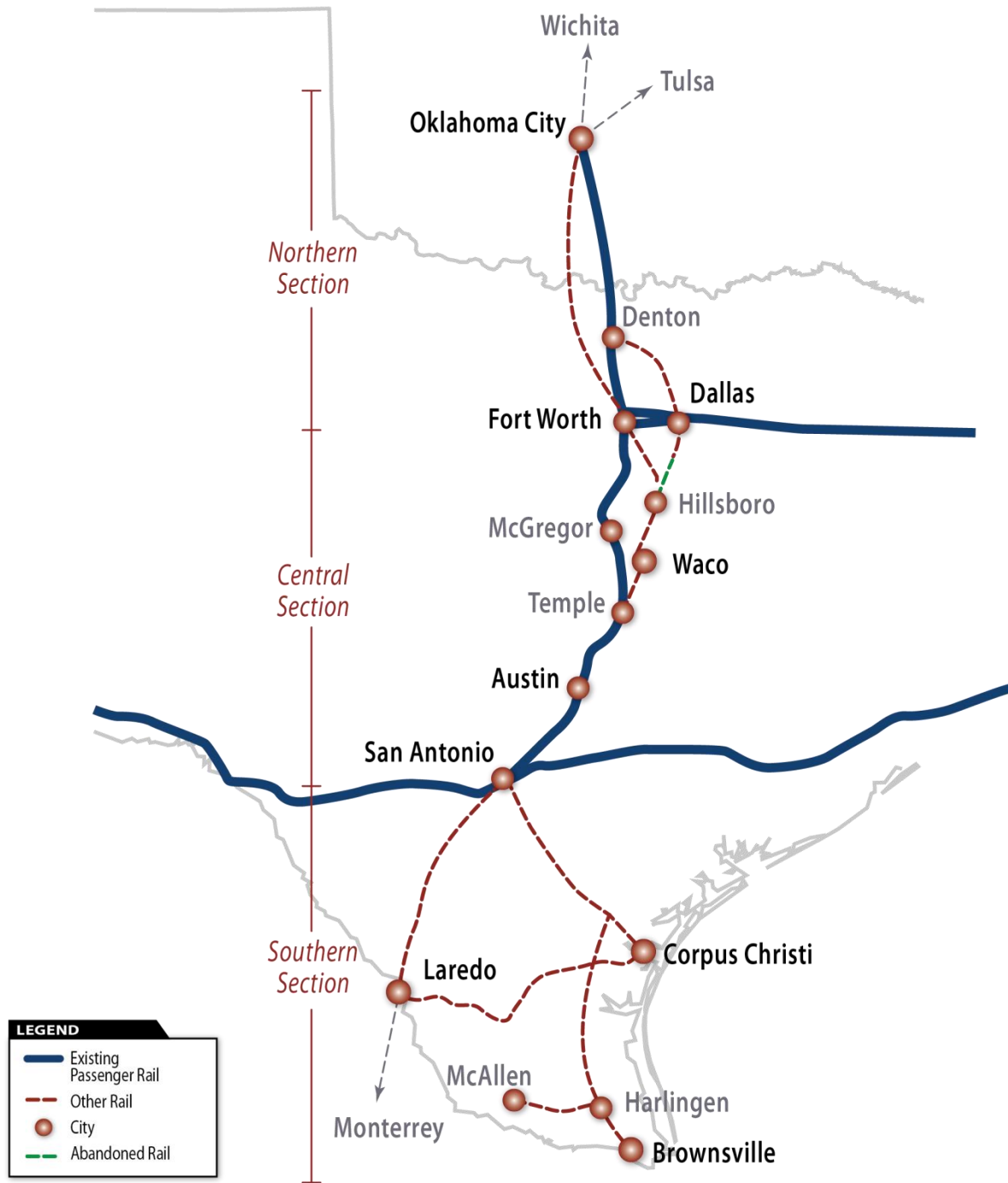


# Stakeholder workshops

- Each meeting will be held in four locations with focus on a specific section
- Purpose is to hear from you, promote discussion among agency stakeholders, and inform study decisions
- Participants are a link between the study and the community

# Stakeholder workshops

- Expected topics for each round of meetings:
  - Stakeholder workshop #1: Project overview, issues and goals
  - Stakeholder workshop #2: Input on alternatives
  - Stakeholder workshop #3: Confirm alternatives to study in EIS
  - Stakeholder workshop #4: Environmental analysis results
  - Stakeholder workshop #5: Recommended alternative and next steps
- Each meeting will focus on a specific section
  - Four meetings will be held per round
  - Locations will vary



# Stakeholder workshops: working together

- **We'll record meeting discussion and input** – we won't be trying to reach consensus at milestones.
- **Meetings will follow an agenda.** Your facilitator will keep you on track and make sure everyone gets to participate. The team will provide you with available technical information.
- **Meetings will focus on a section.** You may need to attend more than one meeting if you're interested in multiple sections.
- **If you have specific questions or discussion items,** let Mark Werner know.

# TOPRS OVERVIEW



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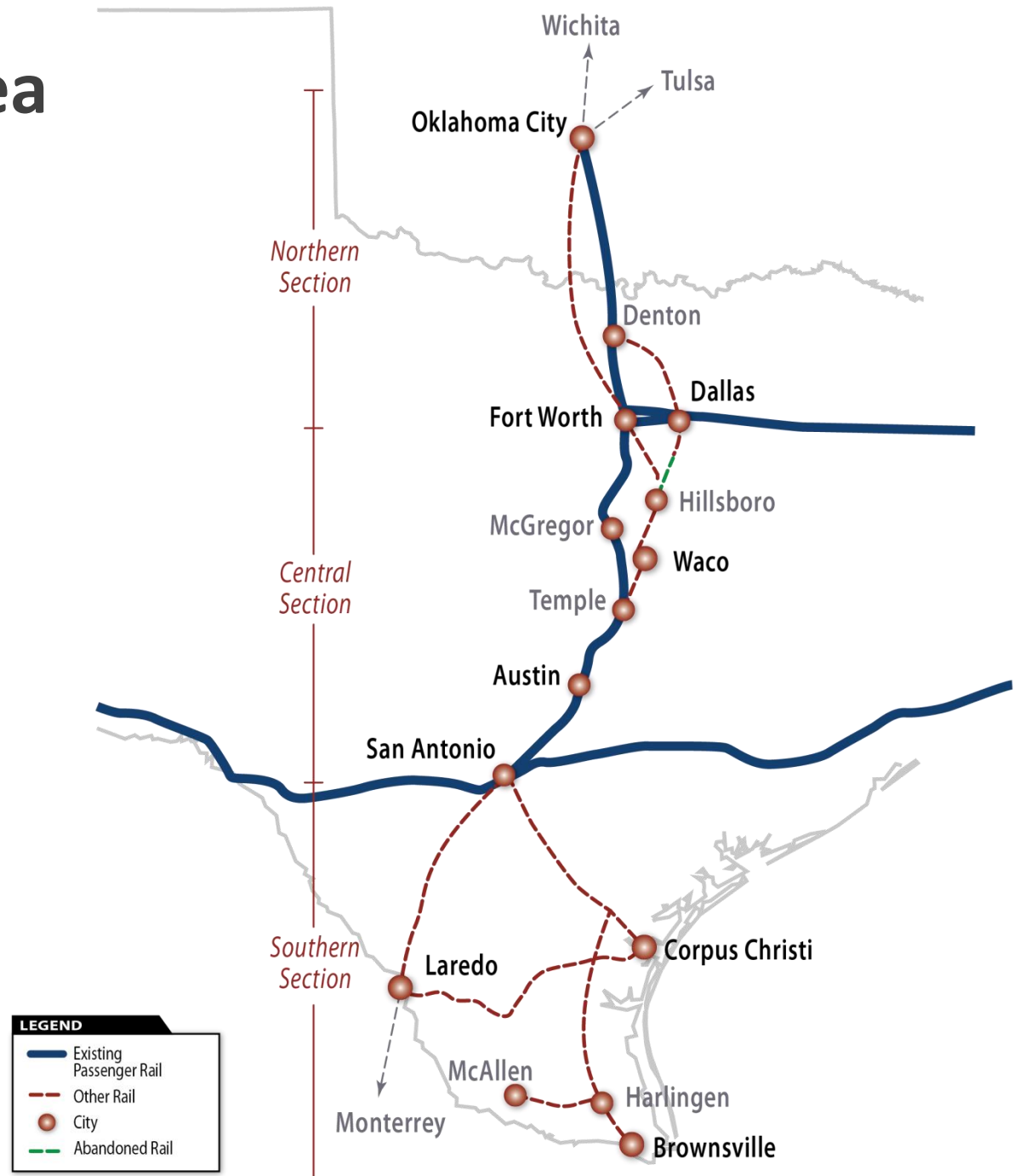




# What is TOPRS?

- Study of passenger rail options that will result in a service-level EIS and service development plan
- Led by Texas DOT (TxDOT)
- Funded by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the state of Texas
- Coordinating with the Oklahoma DOT (ODOT)
- Coordinating with North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG)

# TOPRS study area and existing rail



# What we're studying

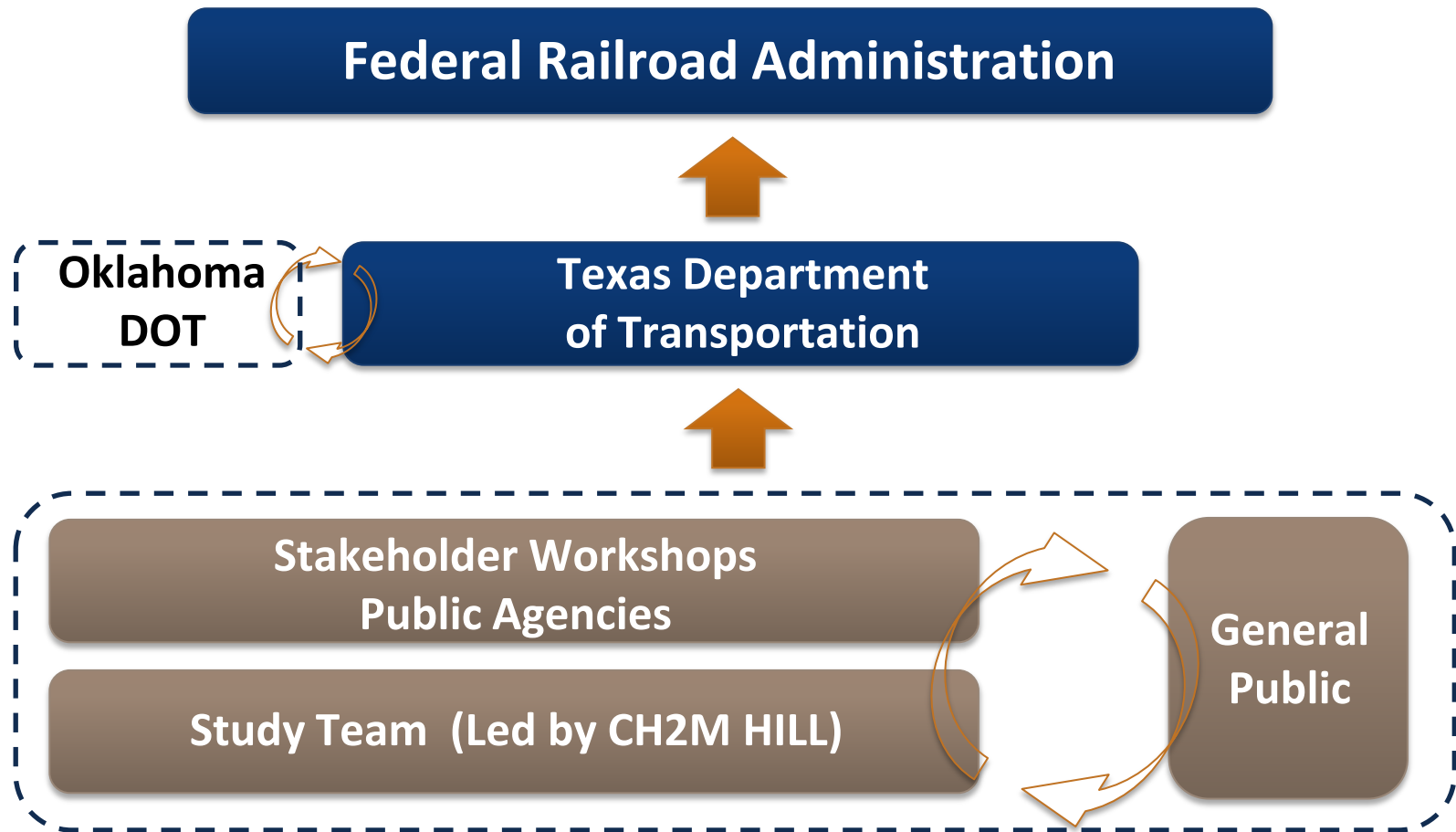
## Under consideration

- Intercity and high speed passenger rail improvements
- Various speed and service levels, capacity enhancements, and connections

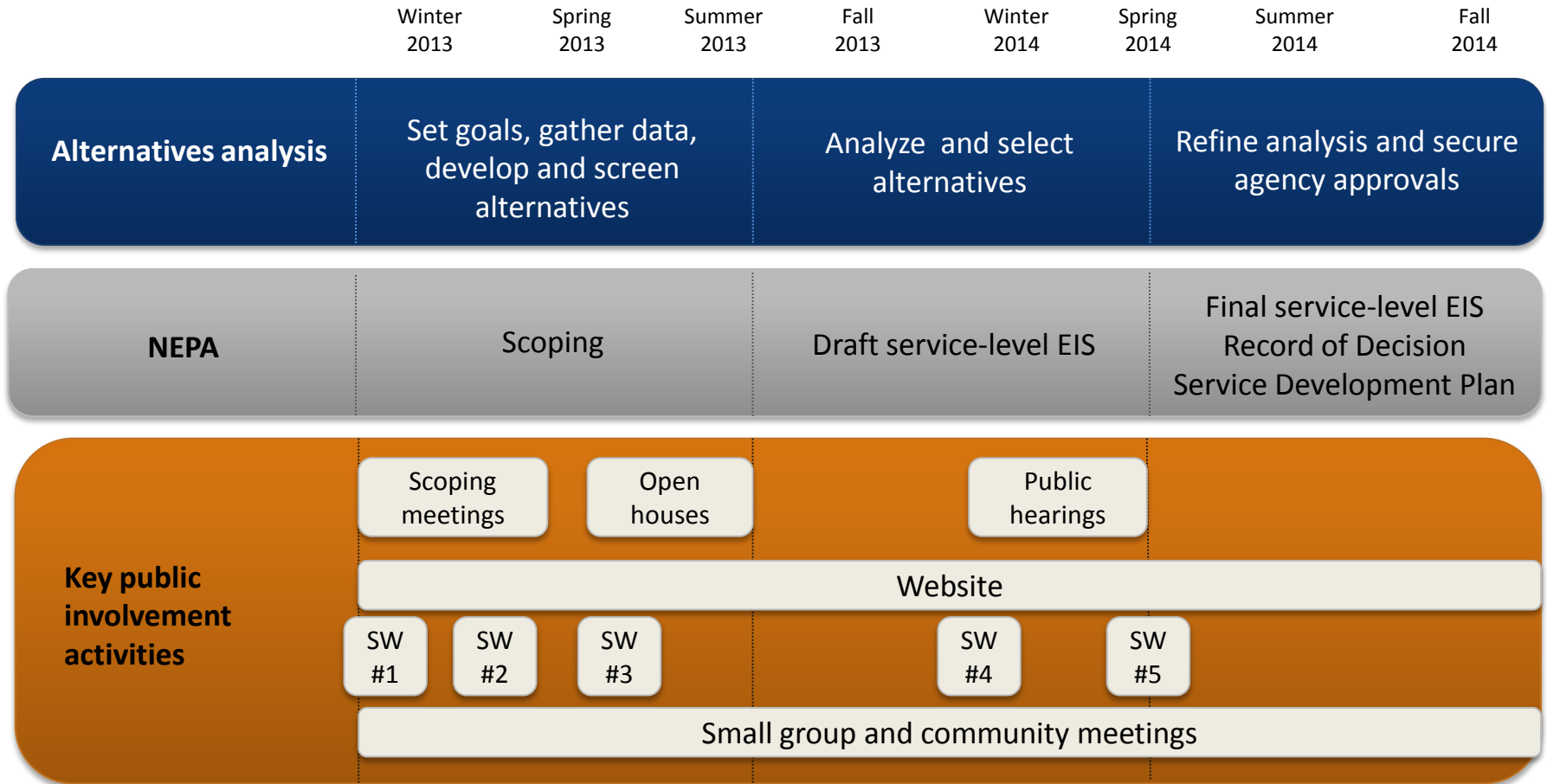
## Not under consideration

- Commuter rail
- Light rail
- Streetcar
- Highways
- Airports
- Other non-rail modes

# How are decisions made?



# Schedule



# Major work tasks

- Develop preliminary design concepts
- Prepare service-level environmental analysis
  - Conduct scoping
  - Prepare draft EIS
  - Prepare final EIS
- Prepare service development plan
- Conduct public outreach throughout study

# First step: Scoping

- Scoping is a process aimed at collecting input on:
  - The purpose and need for the study.
  - The range of passenger rail alternatives to be studied in the EIS .
  - Environmental resources that could be affected by the proposed rail alternatives.
- Input will be collected online, by letter or at public scoping open houses
  - 12 meetings will be held in cities throughout the study area

# SERVICE-LEVEL EIS OVERVIEW



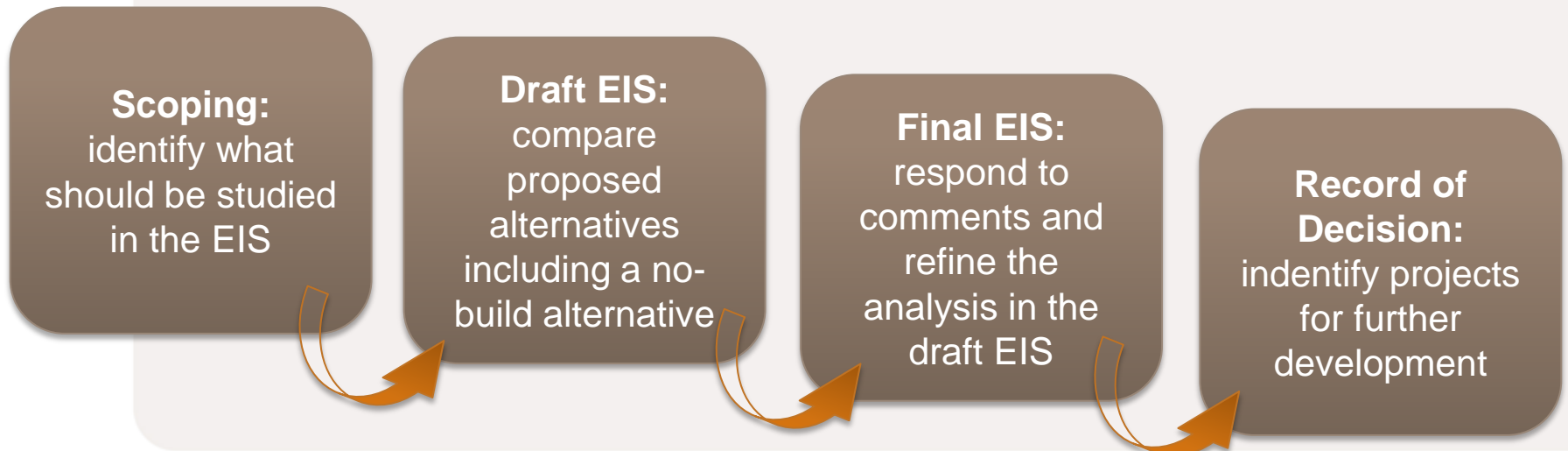
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# What is a service-level EIS?

- The service-level EIS is a high level study that leads to big-picture decisions (federally required through NEPA)
- TxDOT will document the impacts, benefits, and costs of proposed passenger rail alternatives



# What will be studied in the EIS?

An EIS looks at a broad range of topics, including:

## **Natural resources**

- air quality
- energy
- fish & wildlife habitat
- wetlands
- water quality

## **Community resources**

- economic development
- land use
- historic properties
- transportation
- cultural resources
- safety & security
- noise & vibration







# INITIAL DEMAND AND CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT



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# Types of intercity passenger rail

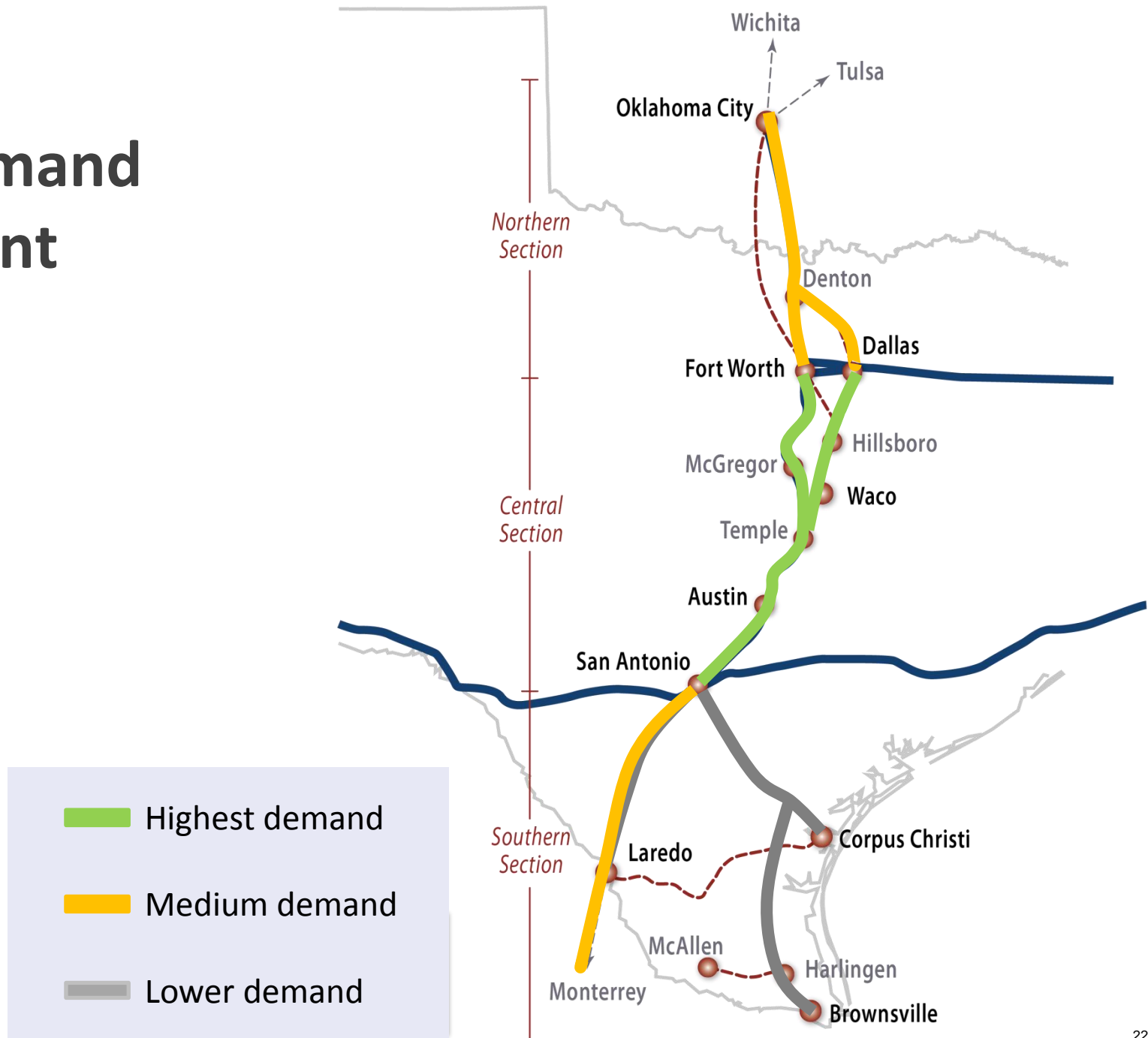
	Maximum/ average speed	Stops/ frequency	Typical characteristics
<b>Conventional</b> <i>(mostly uses existing tracks)</i> 	Max: <b>70-90 mph</b>  Average: <b>45-60 mph</b>	Stops every <b>15 to 60 miles</b>  <b>3-6 trains/day</b> each direction	 <p>Unreserved and Reserved seats, limited business class seating, limited café food service, limited checked baggage, diesel loco hauled</p>
<b>Higher speed</b> <i>(some dedicated tracks)</i> 	Max: <b>110-125 mph</b>  Average: <b>70-85 mph</b>	Stops <b>30 to 90 miles</b> apart  <b>6-12 trains/day</b> each direction	 <p>Reserved seats, business class seating, café food service, no checked baggage, diesel and electric loco hauled</p>
<b>High speed</b> <i>(fully dedicated tracks)</i> 	Max: <b>165-220 mph</b>  Average: <b>100-150 mph</b>	Stops <b>50 to 100+ miles</b> apart  <b>12-24 trains/day</b> each direction	 <p>Reserved seats, business class seating, café and at-seat food service, no checked baggage, electric multiple unit</p>

**Common Attributes:** Single or double deck trains, stations with parking and transit access, operation on existing or dedicated tracks

# What types of improvements could be studied?

- Improved passenger rail service on existing rail routes
  - Station improvements
  - Improved connections to other transit service
  - Improved speeds and frequencies
- New passenger rail service
  - Service to new cities
  - Station improvements or new stations
  - Various speeds and frequencies
  - New or existing routes

# Initial demand assessment



# ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION



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